

IX RESPONSES TO E-MAIL COMMENTS

1. *Comment: We do not want the waste brought to the Cotter Facility in Canon City.*

Response: USEPA recognizes the concerns of residents and businesses regarding health and safety issues, transportation routes, environmental protection, property values, tourism, and public perception. These and other community concerns that may be voiced will be considered.

2. *Comment: I thought the waste was going to the town of Naturita. That would be a better place to send it and don't send it to Canon City.*

Response: The waste will be removed from the Shattuck site in Denver to a licensed disposal/recycling facility.

USEPA recognizes the concerns of residents and businesses regarding health and safety issues, transportation routes, environmental protection, property values, tourism, and public perception. These and other community concerns that may be voiced will be considered.

3. *Comment: We are opposed to the waste being located at the Cotter Mill site. We are concerned that disposition of the waste will add to the history of environmental problems in our community, devalue our property, create and stigma in our community, and jeopardize the health of our citizens. We moved to this community for the small-town atmosphere and natural beauty, we don't want Denver's waste.*

Response: USEPA recognizes the concerns of residents and businesses regarding health and safety issues, transportation routes, environmental protection, property values, tourism, and public perception. These and other community concerns that may be voiced will be considered.

The current design of the Cotter Mill is significantly more protective than the former design due to liners under the tailing ponds and a better leak detection system. CDPHE has worked very hard to improve its regulatory approach to the Cotter Mill. The law for the regulatory process requires that a facility in compliance must be allowed to operate. Outside the regulatory process, USEPA understands that a problematic history is difficult to ignore.

4. *Comment: We are concerned about contaminated dust and rainwater runoff*

during the removal process. In addition we hope that the schedule is aggressive within the parameters of safety, and that all precautions will be taken to expedite the safe transfer of this material to the off site facility cleanup.

Response: USEPA and its contractors will use all required measures to ensure worker safety, community safety, dust and hazardous waste control, surface water runoff, and site security during demolition and removal of the waste monolith.

5. *Comment: I lived with her family, including grand daughters and grandson at 1331 Poplar, next to the Cotter Mill offloading facility. I have been a breast and ovarian cancer patient and has lost two sisters to cancer. I lived at the Poplar address from 1991-1997; my father had lived there from 1954-1994. I do not wish to see Shattuck materials sent from Denver to Cotter.*

Response: USEPA recognizes the concerns of residents and businesses regarding health and safety issues, transportation routes, environmental, property values, tourism, and public perception. These and other community concerns that may be voiced will be considered.

CDPHE performed a cancer incidence study of the Lincoln Park neighborhood from 1979 to 1995. The study found cancer incidence in Lincoln Park to not be statistically different from neighborhoods outside the Canon City area.

6. *Comment: The USEPA has broken the law with the current remedy. Options 1 and 2 are not legal options. Option 3, the removal of the waste from the Shattuck Site is the only legal option. The owner of the site must be held responsible for the cleanup.*

Response: The ROD presents USEPA's decision to remove the waste to an off-site licensed disposal facility. The ROD includes the technical, legal and other criteria that USEPA used to make the decision. USEPA intends to pursue negotiations with the PRP on this matter.

7. *Comment: It has never made sense to leave this contaminated material in a densely populated area. Please remove it from our neighborhood.*

Response: The waste will be removed from the Shattuck site in Denver to a licensed disposal/recycling facility.

8. *Comment: Please enter my comments in the ongoing review of the environmental*

impacts of remedies suggested for the Shattuck Chemical Remediation Site. I have attended some of the public hearings, have entered comments into the record concerning the potential for leaching into the aquifers and overall watershed connected with the South Platte River, and have followed the issue since moving to the neighborhood (Evans & Broadway) six years ago. In fact, my own background in environmental impact analysis and evaluation made it difficult to grasp how this problem had been so mishandled and the public awareness suppressed until relatively recently. I have several points to make, which I will number for clarity's sake:

1. Watershed Effects

As I commented during one of the hearings, the hydrology of the site, and in fact of the entire South Platte watershed, is poorly understood. We know that the groundwater has significant contamination from more than one source; but, that certainly does not absolve the Shattuck site's managers from the responsibility to extensively monitor, isolate, and remedy any extant or continuing contamination.

There is even more foresight required concerning any further introductions of substances, via remediation efforts or leaching through a variety of processes (precipitation, surface vibrations, etc.), since these will further affect biochemical interactions along the entire watershed. Dr. Rau, of the University of Colorado, offers an expert perspective on the nature of such processes within a hydrologic system. From the layperson's and the site manager's perspective, it is enough to know that what goes into the water cycle affects it in numerous ways which may be impossible to correct or reverse.

2. Need for remediation

In any case, it is clear that ongoing monitoring and remediation will be necessary no matter which alternative the USEPA selects for the waste pile. It must be removed completely, of course, since the possible leaching from its demonstrated unstable, porous structure will inevitably have a severely detrimental effect on both the surrounding neighborhood and the associated groundwater/watershed network.

3. Population Center

Whether or not long-term health effects can be directly attributed to contamination from the Shattuck site, the USEPA is compelled to remove the extensively contaminated material from a highly populated area. Administrator

Yellowtail's arrogant position that the agency wait to see what long-term health effects might result following numerous years of exposure is arrogant and completely indefensible. Without addressing ethics, which seem to be incredibly absent in most of his comments, the fact that Mr. Yellowtail did not bother to read the documents related to the "monolith" decision yet continued to enforce that decision indicates that he is not doing his job. Informed decisions and their appropriate management, whether or not a previous director made the initial mistake, are the full responsibility of an agency administrator. The City of Denver, in contrast, represents the residents of the neighborhood fairly in this case. They understand their responsibility to serve and protect the needs of local citizens and that maintaining and improving the quality of the urban environment is essential to the overall health of the city as a whole. They also have the prerogative to enforce jurisdictional requirements with which both the State of Colorado and federal agencies like the USEPA must comply.

In fact, the USEPA violates its own rules on the Shattuck containment decision. Protecting the environment and local citizens are the agency's mission. The General Accounting Office will find more lapses within the agency itself, but a broader view would show that responsibility is jointly held under a number of federal authorities, as mandated by the Clean Water Act, corollary wetland legislation, the National Environmental Policy Act (which specifies procedures for making such remediation decisions), among many others. There is also a concurrent multi-agency effort to rehabilitate the urban sections of the Platte River watershed.

Train tracks were laid along rivers when the western United States were being settled. When Shattuck Chemical Company began processing weapons-grade radioactive metals and conducting associated inorganic chemical tests at the site, the railway and nearby river were perhaps viewed as key transit benefits to deliver products to their distribution sites during wartime. This would no longer meet acceptable site criteria due to a number of factors, not least of which is the improved scientific understanding of potential contamination of both population areas and the watershed. This is also not a case of residents moving into the area after the weapons manufacturing began, since the Town of South Denver is among the oldest settlements on the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains. Most of the neighborhood houses date to the turn of the century, there are numerous community buildings and churches, and the area was designed as a residential zone with easy transit by two local streetcar lines.

4. Stability of the "Monolith"

Site managers and the USGS have found numerous inconsistencies with the design of the monolith and its intended containment of the contaminated waste. The reports that Mr. Yellowtail supposedly neglected to read, which were kept private until Senator Allard's insistence of a review by a US Congressional Committee, contain many failures in adequacy to prevent both groundwater contamination and erosion of the monolith itself. The USGS especially noted that monitoring systems in place were insufficient to detect ongoing effects to the environment. This monitoring, as stated previously, must continue even following the removal of the waste pile.

5. Previous Contamination during Containment Efforts

Airborne dust, contaminated soil, and flyash blew into local neighborhoods just east of the site during the containment process. The poor attempt to use plastic sheeting, clearly seen blowing loosely in the wind, to contain the material being incorporated into the monolith's construction proves the lack of concern for local residents and mandated environmental procedures & practices. Not only did this carelessness continue for weeks without correction or apparent supervision, the responsible parties were never held accountable for the demonstrated contamination of neighboring lots.

6. Violations of Internal Agency Procedures

During the second open hearing conducted by the USEPA Ombudsman this past fall, several violations of the agency's internal regulations were pointed out and recorded. None of these violations were insignificant with respect to the critical issue of containing the contamination at the site or informing local citizens and city and state agencies of the status of the project. A full Environmental Impact Study as required for Superfund candidates appears to have been curtailed into a deceptive compromise among owners & managers of the Shattuck property and the USEPA's own administrative staff. There also were no previous audits by regional or national USEPA officials to address the problem.

7. Jurisdictional Conflict with the City of Denver

As mentioned above, the decision to bury contaminated waste and to create the monolith conflicted with long-standing city ordinances and the zoning requirements of the residential/light industrial corridors. According to city planning staff, use restrictions for the site indicate that it will never be eligible for redevelopment under a range of uses. Careful consideration of future site management following comprehensive remediation must address these

requirements. In further administrative lapses, the USEPA and Shattuck site managers prevented the City from obtaining the necessary documentation to enforce its own laws.

8. The Platte River Corridor

As mentioned previously, a multi-agency effort is underway to restore the environmental integrity of the South Platte River. Its urban corridor necessarily requires the most intensive management plan, since pollutants, heavy industrial uses, warming, recreational uses, and broader floodplain & groundwater impacts threaten to compromise the entire downstream quality. These impacts include, but are not limited to: wildlife habitat loss and potential injury to native species (included rare Crane habitat), diminished aquatic habitats for in-stream organisms, alterations to stream biochemistry and channel stability, changes in flow patterns, contamination of water used downstream for agricultural purposes and community drinking water, and risking efforts to restore streambank communities by releasing toxic substances into replanted areas that are in the vulnerable establishment phase.

9. Obsolete Purpose of the Shattuck Site

In addition to its inappropriate location for the purposes it once served, the Shattuck site is no longer an appropriate choice for most industrial or land development uses due to the current levels of soil and groundwater contamination. The best possible option for remediation would still result in soil and groundwater conditions that are less than adequate for anything other than non-residential, non-permanent structural purposes.

10. Inappropriateness of Reprocessing

Reprocessing of the contaminated materials, whose specific composition includes substances obtained from the Paducah, KY, plant, is not an on-site option. Recent exposure of the undisclosed contamination in the raw materials distributed by Paducah, as well as admissions by former Shattuck personnel of toxic substances released at the site, indicate a complex of unacceptable compounds which must be carefully removed and disposed of. Any reprocessing of even the "lower grade" substances found in the current monolith, let alone its more risky components, should never occur within a populated area. Such a proposal exposes the community to unnecessary risks, as well as exacerbating the hazards of processing within a short-term floodplain of a major river system.

11. Admitted Non-Compliance with Standard Scientific Precautions during Experiments with Radioactive Substances

Unthinkable after Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Shattuck's chemical engineers performed open-air burnings of radioactive substances on-site in the 1960s. There is no scientist in this country who was not aware of the risks associated with such procedures at the time. The introduction of organic and inorganic substances, some of which had probable radioactive contamination, into the groundwater is both inexcusable and difficult to remediate, even more than three decades after its occurrence.

12. Superfund Requirements

The USEPA knows better than any other commentator, respondent, or auditor how seriously it violated its own policies and procedures in the mishandling of the Shattuck site evaluation. The primary purpose of Superfund legislation is to protect the environment and local citizens. The economic responsibility of clean-up, while an important issue, should have no bearing on the immediate need for safe, efficient removal of the contamination.

13. Community Activism

Thanks to the members of The Overland Community Association, the Clean-It Committee, the City of Denver, and individual citizens and environmental experts, more is known about the overall site condition, the monolith's capacity to contain the waste, and the ongoing management needs. However, most of the information arising from sustained recent inquiries consists mostly of further unknowns, particularly where public health and environmental quality issues are concerned. There remains much that needs to be addressed, ethically and comprehensively, concerning past, current, and future impacts of the Shattuck site.

14. City Planning Decisions

While Denver has a number of zoning ordinances in place that apply to the Shattuck site, there are a number of additional concerns in determining an appropriate future use, both during and after remediation. It is possible that remediation may continue to be necessary according to ongoing site evaluations and regular monitoring of groundwater and soil quality. Currently the Urban Peak Shelter for troubled and homeless youth overlooks the Shattuck monolith (within a few yards). Considering the purposes of the shelter, its location is

incompatible with the philosophy of recovery for its albeit intermittent occupants. What better way to tell the occasional residents of Urban Peak that they don't count than to locate their refuge practically on top of a Superfund site?

15. Future Site Uses

The only plausible future use for a sufficiently decontaminated site, since residential and industrial options are excluded by pertinent regulations, is to create a public education area focusing on remediation and environmental health. It should be landscaped and designed to include informative interpretive signs and examples of the Shattuck history and its successful resolution, with recognition to key players and community organizations that led to its eventual reclamation. In this way, the Shattuck site might redeem a value out of its miserable current situation.

These fifteen points should be represented in the current review documentation and made available to all interested parties, including City officials and the public.

Response: This Responsiveness Summary is part of the ROD, the administrative record, and the site file for public reading and review.

- 9.** *Comment: We are heavily in favor of the recommended decision. The waste should be moved to a licensed facility.*

Response: The waste will be removed from the Shattuck site in Denver to a licensed disposal/recycling facility.

- 10.** *Comment: I am opposed to Umetco receiving the waste from Denver's Shattuck Super fund site. The Umetco site is not a desirable site for several reasons:*

- The waste would likely be hauled by truck along roads that are narrow and winding as opposed to more direct rail travel that could be used to transport the waste to the facility in Utah west of Salt Lake City.

- Utah, as you know, also has stricter regulations regarding its radioactive waste dumps than does Colorado.

-There exist real questions about whether Umetco's license would allow this company to take the type of waste emanating from the Shattuck Super fund site.

Comment: I am writing in regards to the wastes associated with the Shattuck Chemical Company in Denver. We in San Miguel County are concerned since Rep. Kay Alexander has proposed state legislation, HB 1366, that would mandate that those wastes go to a Colorado licensed facility with the intent that the Uravan site be used, which is in our watershed.

We think that is highly inappropriate. The Uravan facility, while expedient for Umetco's CERCLA cleanup, is a poor choice for a regional radwaste disposal facility. It sits on fractured soil, in an area of active seismic faulting, on a bench above the San Miguel River, one of the tributaries of the Colorado River system.

We think that leaving the Shattuck wastes in situ and not disturbing them further may be the best choice. But if you do decide to move them, we strongly urge you to send them to a licensed facility entirely by train, and not take the chance of shipping them by truck along the windy and steep State Highway 141 from Grand Junction to Uravan. We believe the best facility for these wastes is located in Utah, at a site with safer soils and very far away from any river system.

I am against Umetco taking Denver's waste because it is situated on fractured soils directly above the San Miguel River. Also, it would have to be hauled through Grand Junction and along Highway 141 which is much riskier than shipping it by rail to the Utah facility. There are also concerns about Umetco's license for taking this type of waste.

Comment: I am writing in a spirit of strong protest against Colorado HB 1366, which proposes to require the USEPA to send nuclear waste from Shattuck to a site in Colorado, rather than opening the bid to all available facilities and choosing the best site.

Umetco is not the best site to take Denver's waste. I am at a loss to understand what sort of favor our legislators think they are doing us on the Western Slope. In the 1980s Umetco bid to take waste from Denver, but the USEPA at that time awarded the bid to a facility in Utah. From what I understand, the Utah facility is set in a more favorable environment situated on a deep clay bed, far from any rivers that could potentially be contaminated, whereas Umetco is located on fractured soils directly above the San Miguel River - unless they've moved the facility since then.

In addition, direct rail service is apparently available from Denver to the Utah facility. In contrast, to get to Umetco, the SHattuck waste would most likely have to be shipped by truck along I-70 to Grand Junction and then along tiny,

winding Colorado Highway 141 to Uravan. I shudder to imagine what might happen if there were the just-wrong combination of bad weather and road conditions. I hope and trust Rep. Alexander would have sufficient imagination to shudder, as well.

For these and other reasons, such as the bill's potential violations of the Commerce Clause, I urge all interested parties to reconsider the advisability of persisting with Colorado HB 1366. There have got to be better ways to stimulate economic growth on the western slope than requiring the USEPA to comply with this bill. It's an affront to reason and decency to allow any concern but what is best for the health of the environment and the American people to dictate the disposal of nuclear waste.

Comment: I strongly oppose moving Shattuck radioactive waste to Canon City for processing and or storage at the Cotter Mill. Cotter remains a Superfund site. We have had to deal with their lack of proper management of these materials in the community. The image of Canon as a dumping ground for nuclear waste materials could potentially devastate this beautiful community that we call our home. I understand that the Uravan site on the western slope has the facilities to receive and properly manage it and they apparently want it. We do not want it brought here to Canon.

Comment:I live in western colorado. I am strongly opposed to the umetco dumpsite for radioactive waste. The site is situated on fractured soils directly above the San Miguel river which would be an obvious threat to the already precarious water quality. The truck route required to transport the radioactive waste is a hazardous one. Leave the waste in place, but upgrade treatment and monitoring systems to a truly safe level for the public . If it can't be made safe, move to the remote, geologically more sensible area. Forcing a dump in Unsuitable Montrose county is not the answer.

Comment: Radioactive waste is obviously a major environmental concern. Not to be dealt with by dumping in the states proverbial back yard. The ridiculous notion of moving 150,000 tons over hazardous mountain highways by faulty human drivers, spewing diesel exhaust , only to be dumped over a fragile geography of faults over the san miguel watershed...It seems if a suitable containment system cannot be found, at least a safer means of transport to a safer containment sight must be found.

Comment: I certainly sympathize with Denver residents who want the Shattuck Waste out of their back yards. We don't want it in our back yard either and

encourage you to send it by the safest means possible to the safest place that is licensed to accept it. Trucking it to the Umetco site at Uravan, in gravel trucks covered with a tarp, via two-lane winding roads along streams and rivers, to a site just above the San Miguel River, and burying it above fractured sandstone is not acceptable. Shipping by rail, directly from the present site, in sealed containers, to a geologically appropriate site, seems infinitely more safe and practical.

Comment: We strongly object to the radioactive waste from the superfund site in Denver being trucked to Uravan, CO. Uravan was just cleaned up and much stuff trucked out of there. It is a twisty road and not a good site for this sort of waste. Why clean up a remote area and turn around and put more radioactive stuff back! This waste from Denver either should stay in Denver or go to the much better site in Utah by train, a lot safer. I hope you will seriously consider the thoughts of people living in western CO. There are not very many of us so you won't get many letters but please consider what you do get.

We watched the trucks coming from Uravan for some months, they even built a special road beside the highway for them on 550. All very scary to know what was in those trucks! Much safer by train or just leave it where it is!

Response: USEPA recognizes the concerns of residents and businesses regarding health and safety issues, transportation routes, environmental protection, property values, tourism, and public perception. These and other community concerns that may be voiced will be considered.

11. *Comment: Here is my response to the proposed plan.*

As you know, the Overland neighborhood has always been and remains to this day committed to a non-radioactive, clean future. The future that we like to conjure is one that does not include the Shattuck Toxic Waste Dump buried at our back door. Not only do we want the waste dug up and removed, we want it dug up so carefully that there is no chance of exposure to radioactive dust, leaching or spills. If that means placing a giant bubble over the site, then put a giant bubble over the site. Regardless of the cost.

We don't care how much it costs. The only truly cost-effective solution is the one that best protects the public health and the environment. And that by the USEPA's own reports and admission is the plan to excavate and remove. Anything less threatens the land and the creatures that live on it, and that is always too high a price to pay. We don't care if the plan is "cost-effective" for

Shattuck Chemical Company. They polluted the land and they will have to pay to clean it up. Happy end of story.

And starting now, with this site and this decision, we, the Overland neighborhood want the USEPA to disallow any comments submitted by the polluter (the PRP, in this case, Shattuck) during any "public comment" period. The dictionary defines "public" as "of, concerning, or affecting the community or the people; maintained for or used by the people; acting on behalf of the people, rather than private interests." It comes from the Latin word for "people". "Private" the dictionary defines as the exact opposite of public; "not available for public use or participation; not public; intimate; secret" (as in the meetings Shattuck had with USEPA officials in 1991). Private companies responsible for dumping cannot be part of the "public comment" process and allowed to choose the cheaper, dirtier solution. Your deliberations should, however, include the transcripts from the very public USEPA Ombudsman hearings as part of the public comments. This is a decision that can be made only by, of and for the people.

And the people say: take it away!

Comment: My family of five lives 250 yards east of the Shattuck site, which I can see from my backyard. I have three small children who play in our yard and in the neighborhood. I see in the paper that I have missed the comment deadline by three days, but hope you consider these comments, especially given our close proximity to the site. We will live with any plan that is selected. We are VERY CONCERNED about contamination from windborn dust from the site if the preferred alternative -- total removal -- is implemented. We strongly urge the construction of a protective dome during the removal period. Further, we urge the use of strict measures to insure that contaminated dust does not leave the site on truck tires or through run off, etc.

While we appreciate the desire to remove the contaminated material, we fear that the search for the perfect solution has caused some to lose sight of the common good. For us, the question of how to treat the Shattuck site is not some abstract environmental fight. We can see the "monolith" from our back door. We must not forget to "ground truth" the alternatives being considered here. While I understand the concern about possible contamination of the area's groundwater due to leaking of the current monolith, I fear that the health risks from those leaks are minimal (we don't drink groundwater here in Denver) compared to the risks from contaminated dust. By digging up the site yet again, it is certain that you will be exposing those of us who actually live near the site to some contaminated dust. How much will depend on how carefully the site is protected.

We have already lived through one extended period when the waste piles sat for months, covered with loose, flapping tarps. The prevailing winds and the many windy Colorado days lifted tons of dust into the neighborhood. Please do not make us live through that again!

Finally, we urge you to carefully monitor contamination and to assist close-in neighbors in particular in monitoring the air and soil on or near our property.

Thank you for soliciting our views. PLEASE E-mail me back as to whether these comments can be included for consideration.

Response: The waste will be removed from the Shattuck site in Denver to a licensed disposal/recycling facility. USEPA and its contractors will use all required measures to ensure worker safety, community safety, dust and hazardous waste control, surface water runoff, and site security during demolition and removal of the waste monolith.

- 12.** *Comments: Western Colorado Congress (WCC) is a grassroots citizens action organization with 1400 members and a twenty-year history of working on issues that affect the quality of life on Colorado's western slope. We first were involved with the Denver Radium waste in the late 1980's when Umetco Minerals Corporation was vying for other Shattuck sites. We fought Umetco's attempt to take the Denver Radium waste as well as to become the disposal site for the Rocky Mountain Low Level Radioactive Waste Compact.*

In 1983, our members adopted a resolution concerning the disposal of radioactive waste. Here is our position:

WCC believes that before an area is chosen as a transportation corridor or disposal site for radioactive waste that city, county, state and federal decisionmakers must:

Fully examine the immediate and cumulative potential danger and damage to human health and surrounding environment and adopt adequate technical safeguards;

Solicit the concerns and needs of the local residents and mitigate any conflicts arising therefrom;

Ensure full public disclosure and allow meaningful public participation in any decisionmaking;

Encourage long-term storage of radioactive waste as close as feasible to its present location;

Promote alternative energy technologies that minimize production of radioactive waste.

Western Colorado Congress believes all existing and future radioactive waste should be isolated and stabilized in the best manner technically feasible.

Given this long-standing position, we believe that the Shattuck waste should be removed from its site in South Denver and stored in a long-term facility as close to Denver as possible so that transportation risks are minimized. Additionally, the USEPA should strive to transport the waste via rail in sealed cars.

In addition, the USEPA should develop a plan to solicit the concerns and needs of any area that might be chosen as a possible site for the waste. All communities through which waste will be transported should be notified through public meetings and notices.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. We look forward to participating in future discussions regarding where the waste will be transported.

Response: The Record of Decision (ROD) presents USEPA's decision to ship the Shattuck waste off site to a licensed facility. The ROD does not specify the facility, transportation route and method of transportation. Those decisions will be made as part of the disposal contract procurement process. In response to comments concerning the Umetco facility at Uravan, USEPA must comply with the federal law and Federal Acquisition regulations. These rules and regulations may restrict USEPA's ability to legally exclude a specific company or facility from the bidding process. The ability of a facility to accept waste will be determined, in part, through a detailed review of its operating and licensing records. USEPA is keeping all disposal options open to maximize the competitive bidding process.

Licensed waste disposal facilities are sited to minimize threats to human health and the environment. Technical safeguards are required by regulation to ensure short and long-term protectiveness.

There are two major issues regarding transportation in environmental restoration projects: traffic accidents and spills. USEPA recognizes that any time the amount of traffic increases, there is a potential for an increase in

accidents. Transportation routes are chosen to minimize potential accidents and drivers are given extra safety training. Support en route, such as flag people, and restricted travel schedules are instituted as necessary. Spill control and emergency hazardous material response procedures would be in place. USEPA coordinates with local agencies to ensure that all reasonable safety measures are taken. All state and federal transportation regulations are strictly followed.

USEPA recognizes the concerns of residents and businesses regarding health and safety issues, property values, tourism, and public perception. These and other community concerns that may be voiced will be considered. USEPA will interact with affected communities to address their concerns.

USEPA is required under Superfund law to involve the public in the process of selecting and implementing a remedy. Full disclosure of the process followed, appropriate and applicable regulations, sampling data, waste characterization, risk assessment, and remedy alternatives is necessary in order to provide the public with the information and tools to participate in decision making.

The waste will be removed from the Shattuck site and disposed of at a licensed facility. There are no appropriately licensed facilities close to Denver.